a cloudy ill-defined white spot below and beyond discocellulars. Hind wing brownish grey.

Length of fore wing 13 mm.

Hab. Fonte Boa, Upper Amazon, May 1906 (S. M. Klages). 1 3.

79. Neritos steinbachi, sp. n.

Q. Pectus and legs grey; antennæ fuscous; head and tegulæ orange; thorax and abdonen grey. Fore wing grey, nervures darker. Hind wing dark grey.

Length of fore wing 12 mm.

Hab. Buenavista, East Bolivia, 750 metres, Aug. 1906-April 1907 (J. Steinbach). 1 ♀.

XXVII.—Note on the Genus Smithia, Maltzan. By Edgar A. Smith, I.S.O.

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The genus Smithia was founded by the late Baron II. von Maltzan * for a remarkable marine shell from the Island of Goree belonging to the family Turritellidæ. Its peculiarity consists in the whorls being uncoiled in corkscrew fashion. Otherwise it agrees in the character both of the shell and operculum with Turritella and Mesalia. Maltzan compared it with Eglisia, but that genus is said to have a paneispiral operculum, whereas in Smithia it is concentric and multispiral.

It has been pointed out by the late Dr. E. von Martens † that the generic name *Smithia* had previously been employed in zoology by Edwards and Haime (1851), Saussure (1855),

and Mabille (1879).

The Museum having recently acquired a specimen of this curious shell, it has become necessary to invent a new generic name. I would have liked to return the Baron's compliment, and to propose *Maltzania*; but that appellation having already been employed in Reptilia by Dr. O. Bættger, I would suggest *Callostracum* as suitable for the designation of this most interesting genus.

* Nachrichtsblatt deutsch. malak. Gesell. 1883, p. 97, fig.

† Zool. Record, 1883, Mollusca, p. 46.